# Trinity Watthana Public Company Limited and its subsidiaries Notes to consolidated financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2015

### 1. General information

- 1.1 Trinity Watthana Public Company Limited ("the Company") is a public company incorporated and domiciled in Thailand. The Company is principally engaged in investment in other companies. The registered office of the Company is at 179/111, 26th Floor, Bangkok City Tower, South Sathorn Road, Thungmahamek, Sathorn, Bangkok.
- 1.2 The Company invests 99.9% of the registered share capital of Trinity Securities Company Limited, a subsidiary, which operates its business in Thailand and undertakes securities businesses licenses, as follows:
  - 1. Securities brokerage
  - 2. Securities trading
  - 3. Investment advisory
  - 4. Securities underwriting
  - 5. Securities borrowing and lending
  - 6. Private fund asset management
  - 7. Financial advisory
  - 8. Derivatives agent

The registered office of the subsidiary is at 179, 25th-26th, 29th Floor, Bangkok City Tower, South Sathorn Road, Thungmahamek, Sathorn, Bangkok.

As at 31 December 2015, the subsidiary has 6 branches (2014: 6 branches).

### 2. Basis of preparation

2.1 The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Thai Financial Reporting Standards enunciated under the Accounting Profession Act B.E. 2547 and in conjunction with the Notifications of the Office of the Securities and Exchange Commission. The presentation of the financial statements has been made in compliance with the stipulations of the Notification of the Department of Business Development dated 28 September 2011, issued under the Accounting Act B.E. 2543.

The financial statements in Thai language are the official statutory financial statements of the Company. The financial statements in English language have been translated from the Thai language financial statements.

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis except where otherwise disclosed in the accounting policies.

### 2.2 Basis of consolidation

a) The consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of Trinity Watthana Public Company Limited ("the Company") and the following subsidiary companies ("the subsidiaries"):

		Country of	Percent	tage of	
Company's name	Nature of business in		shareholding		
			2015	204	
			(%)	(%)	
Trinity Securities Company Limited	Securities business	Thailand	99.99	99.99	
Trinity Advisory 2001 Company Limited	Financial advisory	Thailand	99.99	99.99	

- b) The Company is deemed to have control over an investee or subsidiaries if it has rights, or is exposed, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee, and it has the ability to direct the activities that affect the amount of its returns
- c) Subsidiaries are fully consolidated, being the date on which the Company obtains control, and continue to be consolidated until the date when such control ceases.
- d) The financial statements of the subsidiaries are prepared using the same significant accounting policies as the Company.
- Material balances and transactions between the Company and its subsidiaries have been eliminated from the consolidated financial statements.
- 2.3 The separate financial statements, which present investments in subsidiaries and associates under the cost method, have been prepared solely for the benefit of the public.

### 3. New financial reporting standards

Below is a summary of financial reporting standards that became effective in the current accounting year and those that will become effective in the future.

### (a) Financial reporting standards that became effective in the current year

The Company has adopted the revised (revised 2014) and new financial reporting standards issued by the Federation of Accounting Professions which become effective for fiscal years beginning on or after 1 January 2015. These financial reporting standards were aimed at alignment with the corresponding International Financial Reporting Standards, with most of the changes directed towards revision of wording

and terminology, and provision of interpretations and accounting guidance to users of standards. The adoption of these financial reporting standards does not have any significant impact on the Company's financial statements. However, some of these standards involve changes to key principles, which are summarised below:

### TAS 19 (revised 2014) Employee Benefits

This revised standard requires that the entity recognises actuarial gains and losses immediately in other comprehensive income while the former standard allowed the entity to recognise such gains and losses immediately in either profit or loss or other comprehensive income, or to recognise them gradually in profit or loss.

This revised standard does not have any impact on the financial statements as the Company and its subsidiaries already recognise actuarial gains and losses immediately in other comprehensive income.

### **TFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements**

TFRS 10 prescribes requirements for the preparation of consolidated financial statements and replaces the content of TAS 27 Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements dealing with consolidated financial statements. This standard changes the principles used in considering whether control exists. Under this standard, an investor is deemed to have control over an investee if it has rights, or is exposed, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee, and it has the ability to direct the activities that affect the amount of its returns, even if it holds less than half of the shares or voting rights. This important change requires the management to exercise a lot of judgement when reviewing whether the Company and its subsidiaries have control over investees and determining which entities have to be included in preparation of the consolidated financial statements.

This standard does not have any impact on the Company's and its subsidiaries' financial statements.

### **TFRS 11 Joint Arrangements**

TFRS 11 supersedes TAS 31 *Interests in Joint Ventures*. This standard requires an entity investing in any other entity to determine whether the entity and other investors have joint control in the investment. When joint control exists, there is deemed to be a joint arrangement and the entity then needs to apply judgement to assess whether the joint arrangement is a joint operation or a joint venture and to account for the interest in the investment in a manner appropriate to the type of joint arrangement. If it is a joint operation, the entity is to recognise its shares of assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses of the joint operation, in proportion to its interest, in its separate financial statements. If it is a joint venture, the entity is to account for its investment in the joint

venture using the equity method in the financial statements in which the equity method is applied or the consolidated financial statements (if any), and at cost in the separate financial statements.

This standard does not have any impact on the Company's and its subsidiaries' financial statements.

### TFRS 12 Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities

This standard stipulates disclosures relating to an entity's interests in subsidiaries, joint arrangements and associates, including structured entities. This standard therefore has no financial impact on the financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries.

### **TFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement**

This standard provides guidance on how to measure fair value and stipulates disclosures related to fair value measurement. Entities are to apply the guidance under this standard if they are required by other financial reporting standards to measure their assets or liabilities at fair value. The effects of the adoption of this standard are to be recognised prospectively.

This standard does not have any significant impact on the Company's and its subsidiaries' financial statements.

### Financial reporting standards that will become effective in the future

During the current year, the Federation of Accounting Professions issued a number of the revised (revised 2015) and new financial reporting standards and accounting treatment guidance which is effective for fiscal years beginning on or after 1 January 2016. These financial reporting standards were aimed at alignment with the corresponding International Financial Reporting Standards. The Company's management believes that the revised and new financial reporting standards and accounting treatment guidance will not have any significant impact on the financial statements when it is initially applied.

#### Significant accounting policies 4.

### Revenue and expense recognition

Brokerage fees (a)

> Brokerage fees on securities and derivatives trading are recognised as income on the transaction dates.

(b) Fees and services income

Service income is recognised when services have been rendered taking into account the stage of completion. Revenue is recognised when it is probable that the amount will be collected.

Management fees are calculated as a percentage of the net asset value of the funds managed by the subsidiary and recognised as income when services have been rendered.

#### (c) Interest on margin loans

Interest income is recognised as interest accrues based on the effective rate method, but where there is uncertainty as to the collectability of loans and interest the subsidiary ceases accrual.

In the following cases, collectability of loans and interest is held to be uncertain.

- Loans which are not fully collateralised. (1)
- (2) Installment loans with repayments scheduled less frequently than 3 months for which principal or interest is overdue by more than 3 months.
- (3) Installment loans with repayments scheduled no less frequently than 3 months, unless these is clear evidence and a high degree of certainty that full repayment will be received.
- Problem financial institutions. (4)
- (5) Other receivables from which interest payment is overdue for 3 months or more.

These conditions are based on the guidelines stipulated by the Office of the Securities and Exchange Commission.

(d) Gain (loss) on investments and derivatives

> Gain (loss) on investments and derivatives are recognised as income/expense on the transaction date.

(e) Interest and dividend on investments

Interest income on investments is recognised as interest accrues based on the effective rate method. Dividends on investments are recognised when the right to receive the dividends is established.

(f) Expenses

Expenses are recognised on an accrual basis.

#### 4.2 Interest on borrowing

Interest on borrowing is charged on an accrual basis.

### 4.3 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash in hand, all bank deposit accounts with an original maturity less than 3 months, and not subject to withdrawal restrictions, promissory notes and term notes with an original maturity less than 3 months and exclude deposits used as collateral.

### 4.4 Long-term deposits at financial institutions

Long-term deposits at financial institutions include fixed deposits, bills of exchange and promissory notes issued by financial institutions with an original maturity more than 3 months and deposits subject to restriction.

### 4.5 Recognition and amortisation of customer deposits

Cash received from customers of cash balance accounts, credit balance accounts and derivatives trading are recorded as assets and liabilities of the subsidiary for the internal control purposes. As at the end of reporting period, the subsidiary excludes these amounts from both the assets and liabilities and presents only the assets which belong to the subsidiary.

### 4.6 Securities borrowing and lending

The Company and its subsidiary record their its obligations to return borrowed securities which they have been sold as short selling or lent as "Securities borrowing and lending payables" in the statement of financial position. At the end of reporting period, the balance of securities borrowing and lending payables are adjusted by the latest offer price quoted on the Stock Exchange of Thailand on the last working day of the year. Gains or losses arising from such adjustment are included in profit or loss. Securities lent to customers are recorded as "Securities borrowing and lending receivables" in the statement of financial position. Cash paid or received as collateral for securities borrowing and lending is recorded as "Collateral receivables" or "Collateral payables". Fees on securities borrowing and lending are recognised on an accrual basis over the term of the lending.

#### Investments 4.7

- Investments in securities held for trading are stated at fair value. Changes in the a) fair value of these securities are recorded in profit or loss.
- Investments in available-for-sale securities are stated at fair value. Changes in b) the fair value of these securities are recorded as a separate item in other comprehensive income, and will be recorded in profit or loss when the securities are sold.

- c) Investments in debt securities, both due within one year and expected to be held to maturity, are recorded at amortised cost. The premium/discount on debt securities is amortised/accreted by the effective rate method with the amortised/accreted amount presented as an adjustment to the interest income.
- d) Investments in non-marketable equity securities, which the Company and its subsidiaries classify as other investments, are stated at cost net of allowance for loss on impairment (if any).
- e) Investments in associates are accounted for in the consolidated financial statements using the equity method.
- f) Investments in subsidiaries and associates are accounted for in the separate financial statements using the cost method.

The fair value of marketable securities is based on the latest bid price of the last working day of the year. The fair value of debt instruments is determined based on yield rates quoted by the Thai Bond Market Association. The fair value of unit trusts is determined from their net asset value as at the end of reporting period.

Loss on impairment (if any) of investments in available-for-sale securities, debt securities expected to be held to maturities, and other investments are included in profit or loss.

The weighted average method is used for computation of the cost of investments.

In the event the Company and its subsidiaries reclassify investments from one type to another, such investments will be readjusted to their fair value as at the reclassification date. The difference between the carrying amount of the investments and the fair value on the date of reclassification are recorded in profit or loss or recorded as other components of shareholders' equity, depending on the type of investment that is reclassified.

On disposal of an investment, the difference between net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the investment is recognised in profit or loss.

### 4.8 Receivables from Clearing House

Receivables from Clearing House comprise the net receivable from Thailand Clearing House in respect of settlements for securities and derivative trading business. These also include cash collateral pledged with Thailand Clearing House for derivatives trade, net receivable from foreign securities trades settlement with the oversea brokers.

## 4.9 Securities and derivatives business receivables and allowance for doubtful accounts

Securities and derivatives business receivables are the net balances of securities business receivables and derivatives business receivables after deducting allowance for doubtful accounts.

In addition, securities business receivables include the net receivable balance of cash accounts, credit balance accounts, collateral receivables (which comprise cash placed as security with securities lenders) and other receivables such as overdue cash accounts and securities receivables which are the subject of legal proceedings, are undergoing restructuring or are being settled in installments.

The subsidiary has provided an allowance for doubtful debts based on a review of debtor's repayment capability, taking into consideration in recovery risk and value of collateral. An allowance will be set aside for doubtful debts that are not fully covered by collateral and/or debtors that cannot be recovered in full amount. Such debt classifications and provisions are made in accordance with the following criteria.

- (a) Debt classified as bad debt is defined as follows:
  - (1) Debts which the subsidiary has made effort to follow up, but could not collect repayment. The subsidiary has written them off in accordance with tax law.
  - (2) Debts which the subsidiary has forgiven them.
- (b) Doubtful debt is defined as the uncollateralised portion of the debt which meets the following criteria:
  - (1) Debtors in general, problem financial institution loans, and other debtors which the collateral value is less than the debts.
  - (2) Installment loans with repayments scheduled no more than 3 months for each installment, which principal or interest is overdue by more than 3 months.
  - (3) Installment loans with repayments scheduled no less than 3 months for each installment, unless there is clear evidence and a high degree of certainty that full is recovered.
- (c) Substandard debt is defined as the collateralised portion of loans which meet the criteria in (b).

Loans classified as bad debt will be written off when identified. Full provision of the loan balance will be set aside for loans classified as doubtful. These conditions are based on the guidelines stipulated by the Office of the Securities and Exchange Commission.

### 4.10 Premises improvement and equipment and depreciation

Premises improvement and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and allowance for loss on impairment of assets (if any).

Depreciation of premises improvement and equipment is calculated by reference to their costs on the straight-line basis over the following estimated useful lives:

Furniture & fixtures 5 years

Office equipment 3 - 5 years

Motor vehicles 5 years

Depreciation is included in determining income.

No depreciation is provided on work under installation.

An item of premises improvement and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on disposal of an asset is included in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised.

### 4.11 Intangible assets and amortisation

Intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised on a systematic basis over the economic useful life and tested for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for such intangible assets are reviewed at least at each financial year end. The amortisation expense is charged to profit or loss.

A summary of the intangible assets with finite useful lives is as follows:

	<u>Useful lives</u>
Deferred license fee	5 - 10 years
Computer software	3 - 10 years
Others	2 - 8 years

### 4.12 Goodwill

Goodwill is initially recorded at cost, which equals to the excess of cost of business combination over the fair value of the net assets acquired. If the fair value of the net assets acquired exceeds the cost of business combination, the excess is immediately recognised as gain in profit or loss.

Goodwill is carried at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is tested for impairment annually and when circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired.

For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is allocated to each of the Company's cash generating units (or group of cash-generating units) that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination. The Company estimates the recoverable amount of each cash-generating unit (or group of cash-generating units) to which the goodwill relates. Where the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit is less than the carrying amount, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss. Impairment losses relating to goodwill cannot be reversed in future periods.

### 4.13 Impairment of assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Company and its subsidiaries perform impairment reviews in respect of the premises improvement and equipment, and other intangible assets whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that an asset may be impaired. The Company also carries out annual impairment reviews in respect of goodwill. An impairment loss is recognised when the recoverable amount of an asset, which is the higher of the asset's fair value less costs to sell and its value in use, is less than the carrying amount.

An impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

### 4.14 Payables to Clearing House

Payables to Clearing House comprises the net payable to Thailand Clearing House (TCH) for settlement of equity securities trades made through the Stock Exchange of Thailand, net payable for derivatives trade made through the Thailand Futures Exchange, and net payable to foreign securities trade settlement with overseas brokers.

### 4.15 Securities and derivatives business payables

Securities and derivatives business payables are the obligations of the subsidiary in respect of its securities and derivatives business with outside parties, such as the net payable balances of cash accounts, securities delivery obligations as a result of short sales or securities borrowing, and obligations to return assets held by the Company and subsidiary as collateral for securities lending.

### 4.16 Related party transactions

Related parties comprise enterprises and individuals that control, or are controlled by, the Company and its subsidiaries, whether directly or indirectly, or which are under common control with the Company and its subsidiaries.

They also include associated companies and individuals which directly or indirectly own a voting interest in the Company and its subsidiaries that give them significant influence over the Company and its subsidiaries, key management personnel, directors, and officers with authority in the planning and direction of the Company and its subsidiaries' operations.

### 4.17 Long-term leases

Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense in profit or loss on a straight line basis over the lease term.

### 4.18 Foreign currency

The consolidated and separate financial statements are presented in Baht, which is also the Company's functional currency. Items of each entity included in the consolidated financial statements are measured using the functional currency of that entity.

Transactions in foreign currency are translated into Baht at the exchange rate ruling at the date of transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities dominated in foreign currencies are translated into Baht at the exchange rate ruling at the end of reporting period.

Exchange gains and losses are included in determining income.

### 4.19 Employee benefits

### Short-term employee benefits

Salaries, wages, bonuses and contributions to the social security fund are recognised as expenses when incurred.

### Post-employment benefits

### Defined contribution plans

The Company and its subsidiaries and their employees have jointly established a provident fund. The fund is monthly contributed by employees and by the Company and its subsidiaries. The fund's assets are held in a separate trust fund and the Company and its subsidiaries' contributions are recognised as expenses when incurred.

### Defined benefit plans

The Company and its subsidiaries have obligations in respect of the severance payments they must make to employees upon retirement under labor law. The Company and its subsidiaries treat these severance payment obligations as a defined benefit plan.

The obligation under the defined benefit plan is determined by a professionally qualified independent actuary, based on actuarial techniques, using the projected unit credit method.

Actuarial gains and losses arising from post-employment benefits are recognised immediately in other comprehensive income.

For the first-time adoption of TAS 19 Employee Benefits in 2011, the Company elected to recognise the transitional liability, which exceeds the liability that would have been recognised at the same date under the previous accounting policy, through an adjustment to the beginning balance of retained earnings in 2011.

### 4.20 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company and its subsidiaries have a present obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

### 4.21 Income tax

Income tax expense represents the sum of corporate income tax currently payable and deferred tax.

### **Current tax**

Current income tax is provided in the accounts at the amount expected to be paid to the taxation authorities, based on taxable profits determined in accordance with tax legislation.

### **Deferred tax**

Deferred income tax is provided on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts at the end of each reporting period, using the tax rates enacted at the end of the reporting period.

The Company and its subsidiaries recognise deferred tax liabilities for all taxable temporary differences while they recognise deferred tax assets for all deductible temporary differences and tax losses carried forward to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which such deductible temporary differences and tax losses carried forward can be utilised.

At each reporting date, the Company and its subsidiaries review and reduce the carrying amount of deferred tax assets to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised.

The Company and its subsidiaries record deferred tax directly to shareholders' equity if the tax relates to items that are recorded directly to shareholders' equity.

### 4.22 Financial derivatives

### **Futures contracts**

The subsidiary initially recognises future contracts at fair value. Obligations under derivatives business are regarded as the subsidiary's commitments. Amounts pledged as securities for these derivatives are recorded as receivable at Thailand Clearing House. Subsequently, as at reporting date, the futures contracts are presented at their fair value, which calculated with reference to the daily settlement prices quoted by Thailand Futures Exchange Public Company Limited on the last business day of the year. Unrealised gain or loss resulting from changes in the fair value is included in the profit or loss.

### **Options contracts**

The subsidiary initially recognises options contracts at fair value. The subsidiary recorded the premium paid (long position) and the premium received (short position) under options contracts as at trade date as derivative assets and derivative liabilities, respectively. Subsequently, as at reporting date, the options contracts are presented at their fair value, which calculated with reference to the daily settlement prices quoted by Thailand Futures Exchange Public Company Limited on the last business day of the year. Unrealised gain or loss resulting from changes in the fair value is included in the profit or loss.

### Forward exchange contracts

Receivables and payables arising from forward exchange contracts are translated into Baht at the rates of exchange ruling at the end of reporting period. Unrealised gain or loss from the translation is included in determining income. Premiums or discounts on forward exchange contracts are amortised on a straight-line basis over the contract periods.

### 4.23 Fair value measurement

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between buyer and seller (market participants) at the measurement date. The Company and its subsidiaries apply a quoted market price in an active market to measure their assets and liabilities that are required to be measured at fair value by relevant financial reporting standards. Except in case of no active market of an identical asset or liability or when a quoted market price is not available, the Company and its subsidiaries measure fair value using valuation technique that are appropriate in the circumstances and maximises the use of relevant observable inputs related to assets and liabilities that are required to be measured at fair value.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy into three levels based on categorise of input to be used in fair value measurement as follows:

- Level 1 Use of quoted market prices in an observable active market for such assets or liabilities
- Level 2 Use of other observable inputs for such assets or liabilities, whether directly or indirectly
- Level 3 Use of unobservable inputs such as estimates of future cash flows

At the end of each reporting period, the Company and its subsidiaries determine whether transfers have occurred between levels within the fair value hierarchy for assets and liabilities held at the end of the reporting period that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis.

#### 5. Significant accounting judgments and estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with financial reporting standards at times requires management to make subjective judgements and estimates regarding matters that are inherently uncertain. These judgements and estimates affect reported amounts and disclosures; and actual results could differ from these estimates.

Significant accounting judgements and estimates are as follows:

### Recognition and derecognising of assets and liabilities

In considering whether to recognise or to derecognise assets or liabilities, the management is required to make judgement on whether significant risk and rewards of those assets or liabilities have been transferred, based on their best knowledge of the current events and arrangements.

### Impairment of investments

The Company and its subsidiaries will treat available-for-sale equity investments, held-to-maturity debt securities and non-marketable equity investments as impaired when the management judge that there has been a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value below their cost, together with investments in businesses that have been severely impacted by the global economic slowdown and take time to recover to their fair values or where other evidence of impairment exists. However, the use of different estimates and assumptions could affect the amounts of allowances for impairment of investment in such investments and adjustments to the allowances may be required in the future.

## Allowance for doubtful accounts for securities and derivatives business receivables

Allowances for doubtful accounts for securities and derivatives business receivables are intended to adjust the values of loans and receivables for probable credit losses. The management uses judgement to establish reserves for estimated losses for each outstanding loan and receivable by taking into account collection risk and the value of the securities used as collateral. However, the use of different estimates and assumptions could affect the amounts of allowances for doubtful accounts and adjustments to the allowances may therefore be required in the future.

### Premises improvement and equipment and depreciation

In determining depreciation of premises improvement and equipment, the management is required to make estimates of the useful lives and salvage values of the subsidiaries' premises improvement and equipment and to review estimate useful lives and salvage values when there are any changes.

In addition, the management is required to review premises improvement and equipment for impairment on a periodical basis and record impairment losses in the period when it is determined that their recoverable amount is lower than the carrying amount. This requires judgements regarding forecast of future revenues and expenses relating to the assets subject to the review.

### Goodwill and intangible assets

The initial recognition and measurement of goodwill and other intangible assets, and subsequent impairment testing, require management to make estimates of cash flows to be generated by the asset or the cash generating units and to choose a suitable discount rate in order to calculate the present value of those cash flows.

### **Deferred tax assets**

Deferred tax assets are recognised for deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences and losses can be utilised. Significant management judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and level of estimate future taxable profits.

### Post employment benefits under defined benefit plans

The obligation under the defined benefit plan is determined based on actuarial techniques. Such determination is made based on various assumptions, including discount rate, future salary increase rate, mortality rate and staff turnover rate.

### Fair value of financial instruments

In determining the fair value of financial instruments recognised in the statement of financial position that are not actively traded and for which quoted market prices are not readily available, the management exercise judgement, using a variety of valuation techniques and models. The input to these models is taken from observable markets, and includes consideration of credit risk (bank and counterparty, both) liquidity, correlation and longer-term volatility of financial instruments. Change in assumptions about these factors could affect the fair value recognised in the statement of financial position and disclosures of fair value hierarchy.

#### 6. Related party transactions

The relationships between the Company and its related parties are summarised below:

Name of related parties	Relationship with the Company
Trinity Securities Company Limited	Subsidiary
Trinity Advisory 2001 Company Limited	Subsidiary
Asset Backed Holdings Limited	Associate
Conduit Management Services Limited	Under the control of an associate

During the years, the Company and its subsidiaries had significant business transactions with related parties, which have been concluded on commercial terms and bases agreed upon in the ordinary course of businesses between the Company and those companies. Below is a summary of those transactions.

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Consolidate	d financial	Separate	financial	
	statem	ents	statem	ents	Transfer Pricing Policy
	2015	2014	2015	2014	
Related party transactions					
Brokerage fees from					At normal rate charged to
securities business					other clients, in
					accordance
- Related persons	472	166	-	-	with Association of Thai
					Securities Companies'
					notification
Brokerage fees from					At normal rate charged to
derivatives business					other clients, in
					accordance
- Related persons	90	63	-	-	with Association of Thai
					Securities Companies'
					notification
Management service income					Contract price
- Subsidiary	-	-	10,200	10,200	
Dividend income					
- Subsidiaries	-	-	120,000	185,000	Baht 1 per share (2014: Baht
					1.50 and 5 per share
- Associate	-	-	750	500	Normal rate declared to
					ordinary investors
Interest income					Market price and saving
- Subsidiaries	-	-	1,600	330	deposit interest rate plus
					0.50% - 0.75% per
					annum (2014: saving
					deposit interest rate plus
					0.50% - 1.00% per
					annum)
Interest expenses					Saving deposit interest rate
- Subsidiaries	-	-	306	1,113	plus 0.25% - 1.00% per
					annum
Management service expenses					Contract price
- Subsidiary	-	-	600	600	
Brokerage fee					At the subsidiary's normal
- Subsidiary	-	-	36,563	47,712	rate charged to other
					clients, in accordance
					with Association of Thai
					Securities Companies'
					notification

The balances of the accounts as at 31 December 2015 and 2014 between the Company and those related parties are as follows:

(Unit: Thousand Baht) Consolidated financial Separate financial statements statements 2015 Relationship 2014 2015 2014 Outstanding balances of the transactions Securities and derivatives business receivables Directors of the Company and related parties Related persons 7,540 8,521 Other receivables - subsidiary Trinity Securities Company Limited Subsidiary 31,661 40,138 Dividend receivable Trinity Securities Company Limited Subsidiary 60,000 108,000 Short-term loans to subsidiary Trinity Securities Company Limited Subsidiary 707,000 122,000 Short-term loans from subsidiaries Trinity Advisory 2001 Company Limited Subsidiary 7.000 11.000 Securities and derivatives business payables Directors of the Company and related parties Related persons 6,022 3,428 Other payables - related parties Trinity Securities Company Limited Subsidiary 11.687 1,615

Short-term loans to subsidiary carry interest at saving deposit interest rate plus 0.50%% - 0.75% per annum and to be due at call. Movements in the balances of the loans during the year 2015 were as follows:

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Separate financial statements					
	Balance as at	Balance as at During the year				
	1 January 2015	Increase	Decrease	31 December 2015		
Short-term loans to subsidiary						
Trinity Securities Company Limited	122,000	21,768,000	(21,183,000)	707,000		

Short-term loans from subsidiaries carry interest at saving deposit interest rate plus 0.25% - 0.75% per annum and to be due at call. Movements in the balances of the loans during the year 2015 were as follows:

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Separate financial statements						
	Balance as at	During the year		Balance as at			
	1 January 2015	Increase	Decrease	31 December 2015			
Short-term loans from subsidiaries							
Trinity Securities Company Limited	-	7,447,000	(7,447,000)	-			
Trinity Advisory 2001 Company Limited	11,000	43,000	(47,000)	7,000			

### Directors and management's benefits

During the years ended 31 December 2015 and 2014, the Company and its subsidiaries had employee benefit payable to their directors and management as follows:

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Consolidated		Sepa	rate
_	financial statements		financial st	atements
_	2015	2014	2015	2014
Short-term benefits	81,779	90,997	10,960	13,060
Post-employment benefits	7,083	2,165		
Total	88,862	93,162	10,960	13,060

The Company provided the other employee benefits to its directors and management. In the year 2015, the Company purchased liability insurance amounting to Baht 50 million for directors and management of the Company and its subsidiaries (2014: Baht 50 million).

### 7. Cash and cash equivalents

		(Unit: Tr	nousand Baht)
Consoli	dated	Separate	
financial sta	atements	financial sta	atements
2015	2014	2015	2014
165	158	-	-
198,019	17,452	1,595	1,608
272,896	226,000	_	-
471,080	243,610	1,595	1,608
(409,237)	(166,493)		-
61,843	77,117	1,595	1,608
	financial sta 2015 165 198,019 272,896 471,080 (409,237)	165 158 198,019 17,452 272,896 226,000 471,080 243,610 (409,237) (166,493)	Consolidated         Separ           financial statements         financial statements           2015         2014         2015           165         158         -           198,019         17,452         1,595           272,896         226,000         -           471,080         243,610         1,595           (409,237)         (166,493)         -

#### 8. Investments

### 8.1 Cost and fair value

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Consolidated financial statements				
	2015	5	2014		
	Cost/		Cost/		
	Amortised cost	Fair value	Amortised cost	Fair value	
Current investments	·				
Long-term deposits at financial institutions					
Fixed deposit notes with maturity					
over 3 months but less than 1 year	400,100	400,100	130,000	130,000	
Promissory notes with maturity					
over 3 months but less than 1 year	305,000	305,000	445,000	445,000	
Less: Deposits for customers' accounts	(705,100)	(705,100)	(575,000)	(575,000)	
Net long-term deposits at financial institutions		-			
<u>Trading securities</u>					
Equity securities					
Listed securities	108,017	100,613	36,978	32,099	
Less: Changes in fair value of securities	(7,404)	-	(4,879)		
Net equity securities	100,613	100,613	32,099	32,099	
Debt securities					
Corporate and government debt securities	50,438	51,428	33,818	34,635	
Add: Changes in fair value of securities	990	-	817		
Net debt securities	51,428	51,428	34,635	34,635	
Total net trading securities	152,041	152,041	66,734	66,734	
Available-for-sale securities					
Debt securities					
Bills of exchange	208,982	207,826	183,239	181,842	
Less: Discount	(1,156)		(1,397)	-	
Net debt securities	207,826	207,826	181,842	181,842	
Total net available-for-sale securities	207,826	207,826	181,842	181,842	
Total current investments - net	359,867	359,867	248,576	248,576	
Long-term investments					
Available-for-sale securities					
Equity securities					
Listed securities	188,170	133,050	188,170	165,694	
Less: Changes in fair value of securities	(55,120)		(22,476)	-	
Net listed securities	133,050	133,050	165,694	165,694	
Equity securities					
Unit trusts	5,050	4,560	5,050	4,780	
Less: Changes in fair value of securities	(490)		(270)	-	
Net unit trusts	4,560	4,560	4,780	4,780	
Total net available-for-sale securities	137,610	137,610	170,474	170,474	
Non-marketable securities					
Other securities	7,800		7,800		
Total non-marketable securities	7,800		7,800		
Total long-term investments - net	145,410		178,274		
Total investments - net	505,277		426,850		

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Separate financial statements				
	2015		201	4	
	Cost/		Cost/		
	Amortised cost	Fair value	Amortised cost	Fair value	
Current investments					
Trading securities					
Equity securities					
Listed securities	6,301	6,170	2,522	2,370	
Less: Changes in fair value of securities	(131)	_	(152)	_	
Total net trading securities	6,170	6,170	2,370	2,370	
Total current investments - net	6,170	6,170	2,370	2,370	
Long-term investments					
Available-for-sale securities					
Equity securities					
Listed securities	188,170	133,050	188,170	165,694	
Less: Changes in fair value of securities	(55,120)	-	(22,476)	-	
Net equity securities	133,050	133,050	165,694	165,694	
Total net available-for-sale securities	133,050	133,050	165,694	165,694	
Non-marketable securities					
Other securities	7,800		7,800		
Total non-marketable securities	7,800		7,800		
Total long-term investments - net	140,850		173,494		
Total investments - net	147,020		175,864		

### 8.2 Fair value of obligated investments in equity securities

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Consolidated		Separate	
_	financial statements		ncial statements financial s	
_	2015	2014	2015	2014
Securities borrowing and not yet due				
Equity securities	17,949			
Total obligated investments	17,949			

8.3 As at 31 December 2015 and 2014, Trinity Securities Company Limited, the Company's subsidiary, classified its available-for-sale debt securities by remaining period to maturity as follows:

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Consolidated financial statement					
		201	5			
		Period to maturity				
	Within		Over			
	1 year	1-5 years	5 years	Total		
Available-for-sale debt sec	curities					
Bills of exchange	208,982	-	-	208,982		
Less: Discount	(1,156)			(1,156)		
Net	207,826			207,826		
Total	207,826	-	-	207,826		

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Consolidated financial statement					
		201	4			
	Period to maturity					
	Within Over					
	1 year	1-5 years	5 years	Total		
Available-for-sale debt securitie	es					
Bills of exchange	183,239	-	-	183,239		
Less: Discount	(1,397)		-	(1,397)		
Net	181,842		-	181,842		
Total	181,842			181,842		

### 8.4 Loss on re-measuring available-for-sale investments

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Consolid	lated	Separate		
	financial statements		financial statements		
	2015 2014		2015	2014	
Balance - beginning of the year	(24,546)	(203)	(24,331)	-	
Changes during the year					
(net of income tax)					
- from revaluation	(26,291)	(24,343)	(26,114)	(24,331)	
Balance - end of the year	(50,837)	(24,546)	(50,445)	(24,331)	

### 8.5 Gain (loss) on securities trading

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Consolid	lated	Separate		
_	financial sta	tements	financial statements		
_	2015	2014	2015	2014	
Unrealised gain (loss) on trading					
securities and derivatives	(2,391)	(1,971)	21	(4,098)	
Gain (loss) on sales of trading securities	7,570	82,728	34,391	24,488	
Gain (loss) on sales of available-for-sale					
securities	1,470	871			
Total	6,649	81,628	34,412	20,390	

#### **Receivables from Clearing House** 9.

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Consolid	ated	Separ	ate	
_	financial stat	tements	financial statements		
_	2015	2014	2015	2014	
Receivables from Clearing House	191,952	248,566	-	-	
Receivables from foreign securities					
company	-	3,098	-	-	
Less: Receivables from Clearing House					
for customers' accounts	(23,976)	(14,747)	<u>-</u>	-	
Net receivables from Clearing House	167,976	236,917	-		

### 10. Securities and derivatives business receivables

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Consolidated		Separate	
_	financial st	atements	financial st	atements
_	2015	2014	2015	2014
Securities business receivables				
Cash customers' accounts	76,979	458,538	-	-
Credit balance accounts	2,237,943	2,304,926	-	-
Collateral receivables	20,797	-	-	-
Other receivables	68,087	69,006		
Total securities business receivables	2,403,806	2,832,470	-	-
Less: Allowance for doubtful accounts	(68,087)	(69,006)		
Net securities business receivables	2,335,719	2,763,464		

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Consolidated		Separate	
_	financial sta	atements	financial sta	atements
_	2015	2014	2015	2014
Derivatives business receivables				
Derivatives business receivables	889	542	-	-
Other receivables	55	55	-	
Total derivatives business receivables	944	597	-	-
Less: Allowance for doubtful accounts	(55)	(55)		
Net derivatives business receivables	889	542		
Net securities and derivatives				
business receivables	2,336,608	2,764,006	-	-

- 10.1 As at 31 December 2015 Trinity Securities Company Limited, the Company's subsidiary, have customers' accounts of approximately Baht 68 million (2014: Baht 69 million) for which it has stopped recognising interest income.
- 10.2 Trinity Securities Company Limited, the Company's subsidiary, have classified securities business receivables in accordance with the Notification of the Office of the Securities and Exchange Commission on the non-performing receivables. As at 31 December 2015 and 2014, securities business receivables are classified as follows:

(Unit: Million Baht)

	Consolidated financial statements						
		2015		2014			
	Allowance for doubtful accounts		Net securities business receivables		Allowance for doubtful accounts	Net securities business receivables	
	Securities business	set up by	after allowance for	Securities business	set up by	after allowance for	
	receivables	the subsidiary	doubtful accounts	receivables	the subsidiary	doubtful accounts	
Normal debts	2,336	-	2,336	2,763	-	2,763	
Substandard debts	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Doubtful debts	68	(68)		69	(69)		
Total	2,404	(68)	2,336	2,832	(69)	2,763	

### 11. Allowance for doubtful accounts

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

		Consolidated		Separa	ate
		financial statements		financial statements	
		2015 2014 2015		2015	2014
Balance - beginning of the year		69,061	76,802	-	-
Add:	Allowance for doubtful accounts	81	220	-	-
Less:	Bad debt recoverable	(1,000)	(7,929)	-	-
	Bad debt written-off		(32)		-
Balance - end of the year		68,142	69,061		-

### 12. Other receivables

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Consolid	dated	Separ	ate
_	financial statements		financial sta	atements
	2015	2014	2015	2014
Accrued income	21,394	46,604	3,096	1,847
Other receivables - subsidiary (Note 6)	-	-	31,661	40,138
Dividend receivables - subsidiary (Note 6)	-	<u> </u>	60,000	108,000
Total other receivables	21,394	46,604	94,757	149,985

### 13. Short-term loans to others

As at 31 December 2015, the Company has loans to others amounting to Baht 452 million (2014: 300 million) carry interest at 6.00% - 7.50% per annum and to be due within March 2016 and secured by a pledge of the borrower's securities.

### 14. Investments in subsidiaries

Details of investments in subsidiaries as presented in the separate financial statements are as follows:

Company's name			Paid-up capital			Shareholding percentage		
		2	015	20	14	2015	2	014
		(Milli	ion Baht)	(Millio	n Baht)	(%)		(%)
Trinity Securities Company Limited			1,200		1,200	99.9		99.9
Trinity Advisory 2001 Company Limited			10		10	99.9		99.9
							(Unit: Tho	usand Baht)
		Separ	ate financial sta	itements				
			Allowance for	impairment	Carrying amou	unts based on		
Company's name	Co	st	of inves	tments	ments the cost method - net		Dividend received	
	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014
Trinity Securities Company Limited	1,169,803	1,169,803	-	-	1,169,803	1,169,803	120,000	180,000
Trinity Advisory 2001 Company Limited	10,000	10,000			10,000	10,000	-	5,000
Total	1,179,803	1,179,803			1,179,803	1,179,803	120,000	185,000

#### 15. Investment in associate

### 15.1 Details of investment in associate

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

				(	Consolidated f	inancial stater	ments			
Company's name	Nature of business	Country of incorporation	Shareholding percentage		Cost		Carrying amounts based the equity method			
			2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014		
			(%)	(%)						
Asset Backed Holdings Limited	Investments in securitisation	Thailand	49.9	49.9	50	50	3,552	3,561		
							(Unit: Thous	sand Baht)		
					Separate fina	ancial stateme	ents			
Company's name	Nature of business	Country of incorporation	Shareholding percentage		G		Co		Carrying amou	
			2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014		
			(%)	(%)						
Asset Backed Holdings Limited	Investments in securitisation	Thailand	49.9	49.9	3,532	3,532	3,532	3,532		

In addition, Asset Backed Holdings Limited which operates its business in Thailand and its principal activity is investments in securitisation entities authorised by the Office of the Securities and Exchange Commission invested in subsidiaries in the percentage of shareholding as follows:

Subsidiary of Asset Backed Holdings Limited	Type of business	Percentage of shareholding		
		2015	2014	
		(%)	(%)	
Conduit Management Services Limited	Management service for	100	100	
	special purpose vehicles			

### 15.2 Share of comprehensive income and dividend received

During the years, the Company has recognised its share of profit from investment in associate in the consolidated financial statements and dividend income in the separate financial statements as follows:

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Consolidated finan	Consolidated financial statements		ial statements
	Share of profit fro	m investment		
	in assoc	in associate		received
	2015 2014		2015	2014
Asset Backed Holdings Limited *	740	716	750	500

<sup>\*</sup> The Company's interest in the equity of Asset Backed Holdings Limited was calculated based on the financial statements with prepared by the affiliated company's management and has not yet been audited by its auditor.

### 15.3 Summarised financial information of associate

									(Unit: M	illion Bant)
	Paid-up	capital					Total reve	enues for	Profit f	or the
	as	at	Total ass	ets as at	Total liab	ilities as at	the year	s ended	years	ended
Company's name	31 Dec	ember	31 Dec	ember	31 De	cember	31 Dec	ember	31 Dec	ember
	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014
Asset Backed Holdings	0.1	0.1	4.8	5.1	-	-	1.7	1.8	1.5	1.4
Limited										

### 16. Premises improvements and equipment

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Consolidated financial statements						
	Furniture and	Office	Motor	Work under			
	fixtures	equipment	vehicles	installation	Total		
Cost:							
1 January 2014	48,784	101,956	23,329	1,324	175,393		
Additions	256	4,580	7,146	-	11,982		
Disposals	(1,151)	(5,120)	(6,807)	-	(13,078)		
Write-off	(2,682)	(1,923)	-	-	(4,605)		
Transfer		1,324		(1,324)			
31 December 2014	45,207	100,817	23,668	-	169,692		
Additions	518	3,239	-	5,632	9,389		
Disposals	(70)	(564)	(1,040)	-	(1,674)		
Write-off	(106)	(15,808)	-		(15,914)		
31 December 2015	45,549	87,684	22,628	5,632	161,493		
Accumulated depreciation:							
1 January 2014	41,436	84,390	14,963	-	140,789		
Depreciation for the year	2,016	7,713	3,656	-	13,385		
Depreciation on disposals	(493)	(4,614)	(6,809)	-	(11,916)		
Depreciation on write-off	(2,673)	(1,882)	(40)		(4,595)		
31 December 2014	40,286	85,607	11,770	-	137,663		
Depreciation for the year	1,898	7,556	4,293	-	13,747		
Depreciation on disposals	(70)	(564)	(834)	-	(1,468)		
Depreciation on write-off	(20)	(15,807)	-		(15,827)		
31 December 2015	42,094	76,792	15,229	-	134,115		
Net book value:							
31 December 2014	4,921	15,210	11,898		32,029		
31 December 2015	3,455	10,892	7,399	5,632	21,746		
Depreciation for the years:							
2014				_	13,385		
2015				_	13,747		
				=			

As at 31 December 2015 certain premises improvement and equipment have been fully depreciated but are still in use. The gross carrying amount (before deducting accumulated amortisation) of those assets amounted to approximately Baht 95 million (2014: Baht 111 million).

### 17. Intangible assets

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Consolidated financial statements							
				Computer				
				software				
	Deferred	Computer		under				
	license fee	software	Others	installation	Total			
Cost:								
1 January 2014	4,206	31,970	2,802	-	38,978			
Acquisitions	-	1,602	282	-	1,884			
Disposal			(178)		(178)			
31 December 2014	4,206	33,572	2,906	-	40,684			
Acquisitions	-	594	168	812	1,574			
Disposal			(45)		(45)			
31 December 2014	4,206	34,166	3,029	812	42,213			
Amortisation:								
1 January 2014	2,091	26,129	284	-	28,504			
Amortised charged				-				
for the year	421	2,121	616		3,158			
Disposal			(178)		(178)			
31 December 2014	2,512	28,250	722	-	31,484			
Amortised charged								
for the year	421	1,803	640	-	2,864			
Disposal			(45)		(45)			
31 December 2015	2,933	30,053	1,317		34,303			
Net book value:								
31 December 2014	1,694	5,322	2,184		9,200			
31 December 2015	1,273	4,113	1,712	812	7,910			
Amortisation expense	for the years							
2014					3,158			
2015					2,864			

As at 31 December 2015, certain computer software items have been fully amortisation but are still in use. The gross carrying amount (before deducting accumulated amortisation) of those assets amounted to approximately Baht 17 million (2014: Baht 16 million).

### 18. Short-term borrowings from financial institutions/Other short-term loans

					(Unit: Th	ousand Baht)
			Consc	olidated	Sep	arate
			financial s	statements	financial	statements
	Interest rate	Remaining period				
Type	per annum	to maturity	2015	2014	2015	2014
	(%)					
Financial institution	n					
Promissory notes	Interbank rate	Within 1 year	600,000	654,000		
Total borrowings fr	rom financial insti	tutions	600,000	654,000		
Other short-term lo	oans					
Bills of exchange	Interbank rate	Within 1 year	1,232,135	987,093	1,181,195	581,229
	plus 0.50 - 1.75					
Total other loans			1,232,135	987,093	1,181,195	581,229

No collateral for these short-term loans from financial institutions and other short-term loans.

### 19. Securities and derivatives business payables

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Consolidated		Sepa	rate
_	financial sta	atements	financial st	atements
_	2015	2014	2015	2014
Securities business payables				
Cash customers' accounts	174,859	306,724	-	-
Securities borrowing and lending				
payables	5,195			
Total securities business payables	180,054	306,724	-	
Derivatives business payables				
Derivatives business payables	942	491		
Total derivatives business payables	942	491		
Total securities and derivatives				
business payables	180,996	307,215		

### 20. Other payables

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Consol	idated	Separate	
<u>_</u>	financial st	tatements	financial statements	
<u>_</u>	2015 2014		2015	2014
Accrued expenses	95,232	130,263	12,495	9,818
Other payables - related parties (Note 6)			11,687	1,615
Total other payables	95,232	130,263	24,182	11,433

#### 21. Provision for long-term employee benefits

Provision for long-term employee benefits, which represents compensation payable to employees after they retire, was as follows:

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Consolidated		Separate	
_	financial stat	ements	financial stat	ements
_	2015	2014	2015	2014
Provision for long-term employee benefits				
at the beginning of year	20,131	16,844	417	247
Included in profit or loss:				
Current service cost	4,101	3,643	192	152
Interest cost	893	858	27	18
Included in other comprehensive income:				
Actuarial (gain) loss arising from				
Demographic assumptions changes	3,032	-	-	-
Financial assumptions changes	(421)	-	(231)	-
Experience adjustments	(6,819)	-	-	-
Benefits paid during the year		(1,214)		
Provision for long-term employee benefits				
at the end of year	20,917	20,131	405	417

Line items in profit or loss under which long-term employee benefit expenses are recognised are as follows:

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Consolid	ated	Separate financial statements	
	financial sta	tements		
_	2015	2014	2015	2014
Personnel expenses	4,994	4,501	219	170
Total expenses recognised in profit or loss	4,994	4,501	219	170

The Company and its subsidiaries expect to pay Baht 3 million of long-term employee benefits during the next year (The Company only: Nil) (2014: Baht 4 million, The Company only: Nil).

As at 31 December 2015, the weighted average duration of the liabilities for long-term employee benefit is 19 years (The Company only: 19 years) (2014: 19 years, The Company only: 19 years).

Significant actuarial assumptions are summarised below:

(Unit: Percent per annum)

	Consolidated fin	ancial statements	Separate finar	ncial statements	
	2015	2014	2015	2014	
Discount rate	3.54	4.45	3.54	4.45	
Salary increase rate	5.00	7.5	5.00	7.5	
Turnover rate	0.00-22.10	0.00-23.42	0.00-22.10	0.00-23.42	

The result of sensitivity analysis for significant assumptions that affect the present value of the long-term employee benefit obligation as at 31 December 2015 are summarised below:

(Unit:Thousand Baht)

Consolidated financial statements								
Discour	nt rate	Salary in	crease rate	Staff turnover rate				
Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease			
0.5%	0.5%	1.0%	1.0%	10.0%	10.0%			
(759)	803	1,613	(1,470)	(1,745)	1,979			

Impact on the long-term employee benefit obligation

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Separate financial statements									
	Discou	nt rate	Salary in	crease rate	Staff turnover rate					
	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease1				
_	0.5%	0.5%	1.0%	1.0%	10.0%	10.0%				
	(23)	24	49	(44)	(56)	65				

Impact on the long-term employee benefit obligation

### 22. Share capital

During the year ended 31 December 2015, movements in the number of ordinary shares, the paid-up share capital and premium on ordinary shares are as follows:

Number of	Paid-up	Premium on
ordinary shares	share capital	ordinary shares
(Thousand shares)	(Thousand Baht)	(Thousand Baht)
182,825		
(7,273)		
21,944		
197,496		
	ordinary shares (Thousand shares)  182,825 (7,273) 21,944	ordinary shares share capital (Thousand shares) (Thousand Baht)  182,825 (7,273) 21,944

	Number of ordinary shares	Paid-up share capital	Premium on ordinary shares
	(Thousand shares)	(Thousand Baht)	(Thousand Baht)
Issued and paid-up share capital			
At the beginning of the year	175,552	877,760	288,009
Increase in capital from			
payment of stock dividends	21,943	109,717	877
At the end of the year	197,495	987,477	288,886

On 28 April 2015, the Annual General Meeting of the Company's shareholders passed a resolution as follows:

- Decrease the registered capital from the previous registered capital of Baht 914.125 million to be the new registered capital of Baht 877.76 million (175,552,000 shares at par value of Baht 5 each) by cancelling the registered ordinary shares remaining after the expiration of all warrants of 7,273,000 shares with a par value of Baht 5 each. The Company already registered the decrease in its share capital with the Ministry of Commerce on 12 May 2015.
- Increase the registered capital from the previous registered capital of Baht 877.76 million to be the new registered capital of Baht 987.48 million by issuing an additional 21,944,000 ordinary shares at the par value of Baht 5 each to support the payment of a stock dividend. The Company already registered the increase in its registered share capital with the Ministry of Commerce on 14 May 2015, and registered the increase in its paid-up share capital on 18 May 2015.
- Paid dividend by the Company's ordinary shares in the ratio of 8 existing shares per 1 dividend share, not exceeding 21,944,000 shares, at the par value of Baht 5 each, or shall be converted as dividend payment at Baht 0.63 per share or in the total amount not exceeding Baht 110.60 million. In case that any shareholder holds the indivisible share remaining after such allocation, the dividend shall be paid by cash at the amount of Baht 0.63 per share.

### 23. Statutory reserve

Pursuant to Section 116 of the Public Limited Companies Act B.E. 2535, the Company is required to set aside to a statutory reserve at least 5% of its net income after deducting accumulated deficit brought forward (if any), until the reserve reaches 10% of the registered capital. The statutory reserve is not available for dividend distribution.

During the year 2015, the Company had set aside the statutory reserve of Baht 7 million from profit for the year (2014: Baht 10 million).

### 24. Income tax

Income tax expenses for the years ended 31 December 2015 and 2014 are made up as follows:

			(Unit: Thousand Baht)		
	Consolidated		Separate		
	financial statements		financial statements		
	2015 2014		2015	2014	
Current income tax:					
Current income tax charge	33,978	47,758	-	-	
Deferred tax:					
Relating to origination and reversal of					
temporary differences	1,477	(167)	2,884	424	
Income tax expenses reported in the					
statement of comprehensive income	35,455	47,591	2,884	424	

The amounts of income tax relating to each component of other comprehensive income for the years ended 31 December 2015 and 2014 are as follows:

			(Unit: Thousand Baht)			
	Consolidated		Separate			
	financial statements		financial statement			
	2015	2014	2015	2014		
Deferred tax relating to loss on change in						
value of available-for-sale securities	(6,573)	(6,086)	(6,529)	(6,083)		
Deferred tax relating to gain on actuarial	842		46			
	(5,731)	(6,086)	(6,483)	(6,083)		

Reconciliation between accounting profit and increase tax expenses is shown below.

			(Unit: Thousand Baht)		
	Conso	lidated	Separate		
	financial s	tatements	financial s	statements	
	2015	2014	2015	2014	
Accounting profit before tax	181,560	239,307	140,847	197,599	
Applicable tax rate	20%	20%	20%	20%	
Accounting profit before tax multiplied by					
applicable tax rate	36,312	47,861	28,169	39,520	
Utilisation of previously unrecognised tax losses	-	-	-	(1,140)	
Effects of:					
Tax exempted revenue	(1,283)	(1,075)	(25,285)	(37,966)	
Non-deductible expenses	661	942	-	-	
Additional expense deductions allowed	(211)	(147)	-	-	
Others	(24)	10	-	10	
Total	(857)	(270)	(25,285)	(37,956)	
Income tax expenses reported in the statement					
of comprehensive income	35,455	47,591	2,884	424	

The components of deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are as follows:

Statements of financial position			
Consolidated financial		Separate financial	
state	ments	statements	
As at As at		As at	As at
31 December	31 December	31 December	31 December
2015	2014	2015	2014
11,314	11,514	-	-
1,283	813	26	31
11,122	4,549	11,024	4,495
24	-	-	-
4,183	4,026	81	83
7,749	10,673	7,749	10,673
35,675	31,375	18,880	15,282
	state  As at  31 December 2015  11,314  1,283  11,122 24 4,183 7,749	Consolidated financial statements  As at As at 31 December 2015 2014  11,314 11,514  1,283 813  11,122 4,549 24 - 4,183 4,026 7,749 10,673	Consolidated financial statements         Separate statements           As at As at 31 December 2015         31 December 31 December 2015           11,314         11,514           -         1,283           813         26           11,122         4,549           11,024         -           24         -           4,183         4,026           7,749         10,673           7,749

Statements of financial position

(Unit: Thousand Baht)

	Statements of illiancial position			
	Consolidated financial statements		Separate finance	cial statements
	As at As at		As at	As at
	31 December	31 December	31 December	31 December
	2015	2014	2015	2014
Deferred tax liabilities				
Unrealised gain from revaluation of derivatives		154		
Total		154		
Deferred tax assets - net	35,675	31,421	18,880	15,282

As at 31 December 2015 the subsidiary has deductible temporary differences totaling Baht 0.2 million (2014: Baht 0.2 million), on which deferred tax assets have not been recognised as the subsidiary believes that it may not be utilised.

#### 25. Securities business income

			(Unit: Thousand Bah		
	Consolidated		Separate		
	financial statements		financial st	atements	
	2015	2014	2015	2014	
Brokerage fees	339,859	392,639	-	-	
Fees and service income	44,714	63,773	-	-	
Interest and dividend	40,005	35,406	-	-	
Interest on margin loans	129,808	126,171			
Total	554,386	617,989			

#### 26. Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing profit for the year attributable to equity holders of the Company (excluding other comprehensive income) by the weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue during the year. The number of ordinary shares of the prior period used for the calculation, as presented for comparative purposes, has been adjusted in proportion to the change in the number of shares as a result of the distribution of the stock dividends of 21,943 million shares on 28 April 2015, as discussed in Note 22 to the financial statements, as if the shares comprising such stock dividends had been issued at the beginning of the earliest period reported.

	Consolidated		Separate	
_	financial statements		financial statements financial st	
_	2015 2014		2015	2014
		(Restated)		(Restated)
Profit for the year (Thousand Baht)	146,105	191,716	137,963	197,175
Weighted average number of				
ordinary shares (Thousand shares)	197,495	197,495	197,495	197,495
Earnings per share (Baht/share)	0.74	0.97	0.70	1.00

### 27. Segment information

Operating segment information is reported in a manner consistent with the internal reports that are regularly reviewed by the chief operating decision maker in order to make decisions about the allocation of resources to the segment and assess its performance.

The Company and its subsidiaries are organised into business units based on their products and services and have 2 reportable segments which are Securities and Derivatives Business, and Financial Advisory Business.

The authorised operating decision maker monitors the operating results of the business units separately for the purpose of making decisions about resource allocation and assessing performance. Segment performance is measured based on operating profit or loss and total assets and on a basis consistent with that used to measure operating profit or loss and total assets in the financial statements. However, the Company and its subsidiaries are not allocated operating expenses and income tax expenses to operating segments.

The basis of accounting for any transactions between reportable segments is consistent with that for third party transactions.

The following tables present revenue, and profit information regarding the Company and its subsidiaries' operating segments for the years ended 31 December 2015 and 2014, respectively.

Eartha v	/oor	andad	21	December	2015
roi tile i	/ear	enaea	JΙ	December	2010

	Securities and	Financial	Total	Adjustments	
	Derivatives	Advisory	reportable	and	
	Business	Business	segments	eliminations	Total
Revenue from external					
customers	514	24	538	-	538
Inter-segment revenue	3	136	139	(139)	-
Interest revenue	166	36	202	-	202
Interest expenses	(64)	-	(64)	-	(64)
Share of profit from					
investment in associate	-	1	1	-	1
Segment profit	553	53	606	-	606
Unallocated expenses:					
Operating expenses					
Personnel expenses					(327)
Premises and equipment ex	kpenses				(63)
Other expenses					(35)
Income tax expenses				_	(35)
Profit for the year					146

For the year ended 31 December 2014
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	Securities and	Financial	Total	Adjustments	
	Derivatives	Advisory	reportable	and	
	Business	Business	segments	eliminations	Total
Revenue from external					
customers	667	25	692	-	692
Inter-segment revenue	188	21	209	(209)	-
Interest revenue	157	-	157	-	157
Interest expenses	(56)	-	(56)	-	(56)
Share of profit from					
investment in associate	-	1	1	-	1
Segment profit	685	24	709		709
Unallocated expenses:					
Operating expenses					
Personnel expenses					(376)
Premises and equipment ex	penses				(62)
Other expenses					(32)
Income tax expenses				_	(47)
Profit for the year				_	192

The following table presents segment assets of the Company's and its subsidiary' operating segments as at 31 December 2015 and 2014:

(Unit: Million Baht)

	Securities				
	and	Financial			
	Derivative	Advisory	Total	Unallocated	
Segment assets	business	business	segments	assets	Total
At 31 December 2015	3,072	5	3,077	651	3,728
At 31 December 2014	3,509	1	3,510	524	4,034

# Geographic information

The Company and its subsidiaries are operated in Thailand only. As a result, all of the revenues and assets as reflected in these financial statements pertain to the aforementioned geographical reportable.

# **Major customers**

For the year 2015 and 2014, the Company and its subsidiaries have no major customer with revenue of 10 per cent or more of an entity's revenues.

### 28. Provident fund

The Company and its subsidiaries and their employees have jointly established a provident fund in accordance with the Provident Fund Act B.E. 2530. Both employees and the Company and its subsidiaries contributed to the fund monthly at the rate of 3% - 15% of basic salary. The fund, which is managed by UOB Funds (Thailand) Company Limited, will be paid to employees upon termination in accordance with the fund rules.

The contributions from the Company and its subsidiaries for the year 2015 amounting to approximately of Baht 14 million (The Company only: Baht 1 million) (2014: Baht 12 million, The Company only: Baht 1 million) were recognised as expenses.

#### 29. Dividend paid

Dividends	Approved by	Approved dividend per share	Interim dividend per share	Additional dividend paid per share	Total additional dividend paid
		(Baht)	(Baht)	(Baht)	(Thousand Baht)
Final dividend for 2013	Annual General Meeting of the shareholders on 25 April 2014	0.60	(0.30)	0.30	52,666
Interim dividend for 2014	Board of Directors' Meeting on 7 August 2014	0.25	-	0.25	43,888
Total					96,554
Final dividend for 2014	Annual General Meeting of the shareholders on 28 April 2015	0.32	(0.25)	0.07	12,292
Stock dividend for 2014	Annual General Meeting of the shareholders on 28 April 2015	0.63	-	0.63	109,594
Interim dividend for 2015	Board of Directors' Meeting on 14 August 2015	0.25	-	0.25	49,374
Total					172,260

# 30. Commitments and contingent liabilities

30.1 The subsidiaries have the outstanding rental and service commitments under longterm lease agreements for its office and equipment as follows:

	Consoli	dated	Separate		
	financial sta	atements	financial statements		
	2015 2014		2015	2014	
Payable:					
In up to 1 year	26.6	25.6	-	-	
In over 1 and up to 5 years	20.6	43.4	-	-	

- 30.2 Trinity Securities Company Limited, the Company's subsidiary, has commitments to pay the fees related to its securities business to the Stock Exchange of Thailand and Thailand Clearing House Company Limited. These comprise a monthly fixed amount and/or a percentage of trading volume each month and/or a percentage of net settlements each month.
- 30.3 Trinity Securities Company Limited, the Company's subsidiary, has commitments to pay the fees related to its derivatives business to Thailand Futures Exchange Public Company Limited and Thailand Clearing House Company Limited. These comprise a monthly fixed amount and/or at the fixed payment for each purchase or sale of a futures contract transaction.
- 30.4 Trinity Securities Company Limited, the Company's subsidiary, is required to pay fee to the Office of the Securities and Exchange Commission in relation to securities business licenses for securities brokerage, securities trading, investment advisory, securities underwriting, securities borrowing and lending and private fund asset management. The fee is charged at the certain rate from the aforesaid activities.
- 30.5 Trinity Securities Company Limited, the Company's subsidiary, has commitments to pay certain service fees to Thailand Securities Depository Company Limited (TSD), as its Back Office Service Bureau. These comprise a monthly fixed amount and certain other fees specified in the agreement.
- 30.6 As at 31 December 2015 and 2014, the Company's subsidiary has commitments in respect of futures contracts and options traded through the Thailand Futures Exchange as detailed in Note 32.3 to the financial statements.

#### 31. Fair value hierarchy

As at 31 December 2015, the Company and its subsidiaries had the assets and liabilities that were measured at fair value or their fair values were disclosed using different levels of inputs as follows:

(Unit: Million Baht)

	Consolidated financial statements						
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total			
Financial assets measured at fair							
value							
Investments in trading securities							
Equity securities	101	-	-	101			
Debt securities	-	51	-	51			
Investments in available-for-sale							
securities							
Equity securities	133	-	-	133			
Unit trusts	-	5	-	5			
Debt securities	-	208	-	208			
Derivatives							
Options	1	-	-	1			
Financial liabilities measured at							
fair value							
Derivatives							
Options	1	-	-	1			

	Separate financial statements							
	Level 1	Level 1 Level 2		Total				
Financial assets measured at fair								
value								
Investments in trading investments								
Equity securities	6	-	-	6				
Investments in available-for-sale								
securities								
Equity securities	133	-	-	133				

### 32. Financial instruments

## 32.1 Financial risk management

The Company and its subsidiaries' financial instruments, as defined under Thai Accounting Standard No. 107 "Financial Instruments: Disclosure and Presentations", principally comprise cash and cash equivalents, receivables from Clearing House, securities and derivatives business receivables, investments, other receivables, short-term loans, derivatives assets, payables to Clearing House, securities and derivatives business payables, other payables, derivatives liabilities, and borrowings. The financial risks associated with these financial instruments and how they are managed is described below.

#### Credit risk

The Company and its subsidiaries are exposed to credit risk primarily with respect to deposits at financial institutions, investments in debt securities, receivables from Clearing House, securities and derivatives business receivables, other receivables, short-term loans to subsidiary and short-term loans to others.

To control this risk, the management set proper policies and procedures for credit control, i.e. an establishment of credit approval authority from those of officer's level to the Credit Committee and Board of Directors; rules regulating a cluster of credit provision to any particular clients/counterparties; specification of securities eligible for credit offer; analysis of debt settlement ability of both clients and counterparties; and an annual review of credit line. In addition, the Company and its subsidiaries' credits are not clustered in any particular group of clients or counterparties given that the Company and its subsidiaries has a large and diversified client base. As a result, the Company and its subsidiaries did not expect to suffer any material adverse affect from its credit provision. However, the maximum exposure to credit risk is limited to the carrying amounts as follows:

	Consolidated	d financial	Separate financial		
	statem	ents	statem	ents	
	2015	2014	2015	2014	
Financial assets					
Deposits at financial institutions in the					
name of Company and on behalf of					
customers	1,176	819	2	2	
Investments in debt securities	259	216	-	-	
Receivables from Clearing House	168	237	-	-	
Securities and derivatives business					
receivables	2,337	2,764	-	-	
Other receivables	21	47	95	150	
Short-term loans to subsidiary	-	-	707	122	
Short-term loans to others	452	300	452	300	

## Interest rate risk

The Company and its subsidiaries' exposure to interest rate risk relates primarily to their deposits at financial institutions, investments in debt securities, securities business receivables - credit balance accounts, and borrowings. However, since most of the Company and its subsidiaries' financial assets and liabilities bear floating interest rates or fixed interest rates which are close to the market rate. In addition, to reduce the interest rate risk, the Company and its subsidiaries has determined the maximum limit for investments as appropriate. As a result, the interest rate risk is expected to be minimal.

Significant financial assets and liabilities as at 31 December 2015 and 2014 classified by type of interest rates and, for those financial assets and liabilities are categorised by the contractual repricing or maturity date (whichever is earlier) are as follows:

300

- MLR

(Unit: Million Baht)

				Consc	olidated financ	cial statement		(0	morr Barrey
				CONSC	2015				
	-	0	latanding hala	nana of not fi					
		Ou	standing bala		nanciai instru	ments			
			Fixed inte						ite per annum
	Floating	-	Repricing or r		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				(%)
	interest		Within	1 - 5	Over			Floating	
	rate	At call	1 year	years	5 years	No interest	Total	rate	Fixed rate
Financial instruments - assets									
Cash and cash equivalents	-	51	-	-	-	11	62	-	Fixed deposit
									interest
									rate plus 0.50 - 1.90
Investments									
- Equity securities	-	-	-	-	-	246	246	-	-
- Debt securities	-	-	208	36	15	-	259	-	2.10 - 5.10
Receivables from Clearing House	-	-	-	-	-	168	168	-	-
Securities and derivatives business	2,238	_	-	-	-	99	2,337	5.50 - 15.00	-
receivables									
Other receivables	-	_	-	_	-	21	21	-	-
Short-term loans to others	-	_	452	_	-	-	452	-	MLR
Derivatives assets	-	_	-	_	-	1	1	-	-
Financial instruments - liabilities									
Short-term borrowings from financial	-	500	100	-	-	-	600	-	Interbank
institutions									rate
Securities and derivatives business									
payables	-	-	-	-	-	181	181	-	-
Other short-term borrowings	-	_	1,232	_	-	-	1,232	-	Interbank
									rate plus
									0.90 - 1.85
Other payables	-	-	-	-	-	95	95	-	-
Derivatives liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
								/Llmits M	illian Daht\
				Conor	olidated financ	oial statement		(Unit: IVI	illion Baht)
				Consc	2014	cial statement			
		Out	standing bala	nces of net fir					
		Ou			ianciai instru	monto		Interest ra	ite per annum
			Fixed inte						
	Floating		Repricing or r						(%)
	interest rate	At call	Within 1 year	1 - 5 years	Over 5 years	No interest	Total	Floating rate	Fixed rate
Financial instruments - assets		710 0011			- 0 ,000	110 111101001			- 1,000 1010
Cash and cash equivalents	_	63	_	_	_	14	77	_	Fixed
outh and outh equivalents		00				1-7			deposit
									interest
									rate plus
									0.50 - 2.00
Investments									
- Equity securities	-	-	-	-	-	211	211	-	-
- Debt securities	-	-	182	12	22	-	216	-	4.25 - 5.30
Receivables from Clearing House	-	-	-	-	-	237	237	-	-
Securities and derivatives business	2,305	-	-	-	-	459	2,764	5.50 - 15.00	-
receivables									
Other receivables	-	-	-	-	-	47	47	-	-

300

Short-term loans to others

Other payables

				Consc	olidated financ	cial statement		·	,	
					2014					
		Out	standing balar	nces of net fir	nancial instrur	ments				
			Fixed inte	erest rate				Interest ra	te per annum	
	Floating		Repricing or n	naturity dates					(%)	
	interest		Within	1 - 5	Over			Floating		
	rate	At call	1 year	years	5 years	No interest	Total	rate	Fixed rate	
Financial instruments - liabilities										
Short-term borrowings from financial institutions	-	554	100	-	-	-	654	-	Interbank rate	
Payables to Clearing House	-	-	-	-	-	376	376	-	-	
Securities and derivatives business	-	-	-	-	-	307	307	-	-	
payables										
Other short-term borrowings	-	-	987	-	-	-	987	-	Interbank rate plus 0.90 - 1.85	
Other payables	-	-	-	-	-	130	130	-	-	
				Sep	arate financia	al statement		(Unit: M	illion Baht)	
					2015					
		Out	standing balar	nces of net fir	nancial instrur	ments				
			Fixed inte					Interest ra	ite per annum	
	Floating		Repricing or n					(%)		
	interest		Within	1 - 5	Over			Floating	(70)	
	rate	At call	1 year	years	5 years	No interest	Total	rate	Fixed rate	
Financial instruments - assets										
Cash and cash equivalents	_	_	_	_	_	2	2	_	_	
Investments										
- Equity securities	-	-	-	-	_	147	147	-	-	
Other receivables	-	-	-	-	-	95	95	-	-	
Short-term loans to subsidiary	-	707	-	-	-	-	707	-	Saving deposit interest rate plus 0.25 - 0.75	
Short-term loans to others	-	-	452	-	-	-	452	-	MLR	
Financial instruments - liabilities										
Short-term loans from subsidiaries	-	7	-	-	-	-	7	-	Saving deposit interest rate plus 0.50 - 1.00	
Other short-term borrowings	-	-	1,181	-	-	-	1,181	-	Interbank plus 0.90 - 1.75	

	2014								
	Outstanding balances of net financial instruments								
		Fixed interest rate						Interest ra	te per annum
	Floating	F	Repricing or m	aturity dates				(%)	
	interest		Within	1 - 5	Over			Floating	
	rate	At call	1 year	years	5 years	No interest	Total	rate	Fixed rate
Financial instruments - assets							_		
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-
Investments									
- Equity securities	-	-	-	-	-	176	176	-	-
Other receivables	-	-	-	-	-	150	150	-	-
Short-term loans to subsidiary	-	122	-	-	-	-	122	-	Saving
									deposit
									interest
									rate plus
									0.5 - 1.0
Short-term loans to others	-	-	300	-	-	-	300	-	MLR
Financial instruments - liabilities									
Short-term loans from subsidiaries	-	11	-	-	-	-	11	-	Saving
									deposit
									interest
									rate plus
									0.5 - 1.0
Other short-term borrowings	-	-	581	-	-	-	581	-	Interbank
									plus 0.90 -
									1.85
Other payables	-	-	-	-	-	11	11	-	-

Separate financial statement

## Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company and its subsidiaries will be unable to liquidate its financial assets and/or procure sufficient funds to discharge their obligations in a timely manner, resulting in the Company and its subsidiaries incurring a financial loss.

The Company and its subsidiaries' liquidity risk are in connection with their assets and financial obligations. However, given that most of the Company and its subsidiaries' assets and financial obligations are short-term, the liquidity risk is low.

To control this risk, the management reviews the Company and its subsidiaries' net capital ratio report on a daily basis and instructs any departments engaging in new transactions which may have effects on the Company and its subsidiaries' liquidity to check with the Accounting and Finance Department so as to make sure that such transactions will not cause the Company and its subsidiaries' net capital ratio to be lower than the Company and its subsidiaries' specified ratio which is higher than that prescribed by the Office of the Securities and Exchange Commission. In case that a financial crisis arises in the Company and its subsidiaries, the management will closely follow up and monitor all transactions.

During the current year, the Company and its subsidiaries were able to maintain a net capital ratio exceeding the requirement laid down by the Office of Securities and Exchange Commission.

The years of time from the end of reporting date to the maturity dates of financial instruments as of 31 December 2015 and 2014 follows:

	(Unit: Million Baht)						
		Cor	nsolidated fina	ncial staten	nent		
			201				
	Ou	tstanding b	palances of r	et financia	al instrume	nts	
		Within		Over 5	No		
	At call	1 year	1 - 5 years	years	maturity	Total	
Financial instruments - assets							
Cash and cash equivalents	62	-	-	-	-	62	
Investments							
- Equity securities	-	-	-	-	246	246	
- Debt securities	-	208	36	15	-	259	
Receivables from Clearing House	-	153	-	-	15	168	
Securities and derivatives business							
receivables	-	99	-	-	2,238	2,337	
Other receivables	-	21	-	-	-	21	
Short-term loans to others	-	452	-	-	-	452	
Derivatives assets	-	1	-	-	-	1	
Financial instruments - liabilities							
Short-term borrowings from financial institutions	500	100	-	-	-	600	
Securities and derivatives business payables	-	181	-	-	-	181	
Other short-term borrowings	-	1,232	-	-	-	1,232	
Other payables	-	95	-	-	-	95	
Derivatives liabilities	-	1	-	-	-	1	
					(Unit: Mi	llion Baht)	
		Cor	nsolidated fina	ncial staten	nent		
			201	4			
		Outstanding	balances of r	et financial	instruments		
		Within		Over 5	No		
	At call	1 year	1 - 5 years	years	maturity	Total	
Financial instruments - assets							
Cash and cash equivalents	77	-	-	-	-	77	
Investments							
- Equity securities	_	-	_	_	211	211	
- Debt securities	_	182	12	22	_	216	
Receivables from Clearing House	_	215	_	_	22	237	
Securities and derivatives business	_	459	_	_	2,305	2,764	
receivables		400		_	2,000	2,704	
		47				47	
Other receivables	-	47	-	-	-	47	
Short-term loans to others	-	300	-	-	-	300	

	2014					
	Outstanding balances of net financial instruments					
	Within Over 5 No					
	At call	1 year	1 - 5 years	years	maturity	Total
Financial instruments - liabilities						
Short-term borrowings from financial institutions	554	100	-	-	-	654
Payables to Clearing House	-	376	-	-	-	376
Securities and derivatives business payables	-	307	-	-	-	307
Other short-term borrowings	-	987	-	-	-	987
Other payables	-	130	-	-	-	130
					(Unit: M	illion Baht)
		S	eparate financ	ial stateme	nt	
			201	5		
		Outstanding	balances of n	et financial	instruments	
		Within		Over 5	No	
	At call	1 year	1 - 5 years	years	maturity	Total
Financial instruments - assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	2	-	-	-	-	2
Investments						
- Equity securities	-	-	-	-	147	147
Other receivables	-	95	-	-	-	95
Short-term loans to subsidiary	707	_	-	-	_	707
Short-term loans to others	-	452	-	-	-	452
Financial instruments - liabilities						
Short-term loans from subsidiaries	7	-	-	-	-	7
Other short-term borrowings	-	1,181	-	-	-	1,181
Other payables	-	24	-	-	-	24
					(Llait: Mi	llion Baht)
		9	eparate financ	ial atatama		mon Bant)
			-		111	
		Outstanding	2014 balances of n		inetrumonte	
		Within	Dalarices of Tr	Over 5	No	
	At call	1 year	1 - 5 years	years	maturity	Total
Financial instruments - assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	2	-	-	-	-	2
Investments						
- Equity securities	-	-	-	-	176	176
Other receivables	-	150	_	_	-	150
Short-term loans to subsidiary	122	-	_	_	-	122
Short-term loans to others	-	300	-	_	-	300

	Separate financial statement						
	2014						
	Outstanding balances of net financial instruments						
	Within Over 5				No		
	At call	1 year	1 - 5 years	years	maturity	Total	
Financial instruments - liabilities							
Short-term loans from subsidiaries	11	-	-	-	-	11	
Other short-term borrowings	-	581	-	-	-	581	
Other payables	-	11	-	-	-	11	

# Foreign currency risk

A foreign exchange rate risk is a risk arising in case where a financial instrument's value is changed due to a change in the foreign exchange rate. The subsidiary is exposed to this risk due to the fact that it has made certain investments in derivatives denominated in foreign currency. However, the subsidiary entered into a forward contract to mitigate the risk.

To control this risk, the management instructed the Proprietary Committee to set policy and stipulations for investment and limit of loss from foreign exchange rate. In this regard, the Risk Management and Management Information Department is assigned to follow up the risk management and regularly report results to the Proprietary Committee both on a daily and monthly basis to ensure that the overall investment risks are acceptable to the Company and its subsidiaries.

As at 31 December 2015 and 2014, outstanding balances of financial assets denominated in foreign currencies of Trinity Securities Company Limited, the Company's subsidiary, are as follows:

Foreign currency	Financi	al assets	Exchange rate		
	2015	2014	2015	2014	
	(Million)	(Million)	(Baht per 1 forei	gn currency unit)	
US Dollar	-	0.09	-	32.96	

Foreign exchange forward contracts outstanding as at 31 December 2014 are summarised below (2015: Nil).

Foreign currency	Am	ount	Contractual e					
	The subsidiary	The subsidiary	The subsidiary	The subsidiary	Contractual			
	buys	sells	buys	sells	maturity date			
	(Million)	(Million)	(Baht per 1 forei	gn currency unit)				
US Dollar	-	0.09	-	33.00	26 February 2015			

### Market risk

The Company and its subsidiaries' price fluctuation risk are in connection with investment in securities and derivatives.

To control this risk, the management instructs the Proprietary Committee to stipulate the investment policy and requirements and rules to limit loss (Stop Loss Limit) from the Company and its subsidiaries' proprietary trading. In this regard, the Risk Management and Management Information Department is assigned to follow up the risk management and regularly report results to the Proprietary Committee both on a daily and monthly basis to ensure that the investment risks are acceptable to the Company and its subsidiaries.

## 32.2 Fair values of financial instruments

Since the majority of the Company and its subsidiaries' financial instruments are shortterm in nature or bear floating interest rates, their fair value is not expected to be materially different from the amounts presented in the statements of financial position.

The methods and assumptions used by the Company and its subsidiaries in estimating the fair value of financial instruments are as follows:

- a) For financial assets and liabilities which have short-term maturity, including cash and cash equivalents, receivables from Clearing House, securities and derivatives business receivables, short-term loans, short-term borrowings, payables to Clearing House, and securities and derivatives business payables, their carrying amounts in the statement of financial position approximate their fair value.
- b) For investment in debts securities, their fair values, are generally derived from quoted market prices or determined by using the yield curve as announced by the Thai Bond Market Association or by other relevant bodies.
- c) For investment in marketable equity securities and derivaties, their fair values, are generally derived from quoted market prices.

During the current year, there were no transfers within the fair value hierarchy.

## 32.3 Commitments in respect of derivatives trading

As at 31 December 2015 and 2014, the fair values of financial derivatives which are the commitments of Trinity Securities Company Limited, the Company's subsidiary, are as follows:

(Unit: Million Baht)

				(	,			
			2015					
	Remaining period before maturity date							
	1 - 3	3 - 6	6 - 9	10 - 12				
	months	months	months	months	Total			
Futures and Options								
Long position	5	3	-	-	8			
Short position	79	-	15	-	94			
	(Unit: Million Baht)							
			2014					
	Remaining period before maturity date							
	1 - 3	3 - 6	6 - 9	10 - 12				
	months	months	months	months	Total			
Futures and Options								
Long position	61	-	-	-	61			
Short position	28	11	-	-	39			

#### 33. Capital management

The primary objectives of the Company and its subsidiaries' capital management is to ensure that it has an appropriate financing structure, to preserve the ability to continue its business as a going concern, and to maintain net capital ratio in accordance with the rules laid down by the Office of the Securities and Exchange Commission.

# 34. Event after the reporting period

On 24 February 2016, the Company's Board of Directors passed a resolution to propose that the Annual General Meeting of shareholders to be held on 27 April 2016 adopt a resolution to pay a year-end dividend of Baht 0.35 per share in respect of the operating result of 2015, or a total of Baht 69.13 million. The dividend payment is scheduled for 17 May 2016 and represents a total dividend payment is Baht 0.60 per share, inclusive of the interim dividend of Baht 0.25 per share.

Such dividend will be paid and recorded after it is approved by the Annual General Meeting of the Company's shareholders.

### 35. Approval of financial statements

These financial statements were authorised for issue by the Company's Board of Directors on 24 February 2016.